Protection of endangered animals

1882. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether tiger, leopard, cheetah, are among the endangered animals;

(b) if so, whether laws have been made and dedicated sanctuaries set up to protect these and such other animals in India;

(c) if so, the details with number of dedicated sanctuaries; amount allocated and spent thereon during the last three years, and men manning each of such sanctuaries;

(d) whether the number of these endangered animals is depleting continuously in all the sanctuaries due to unabated poaching; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to ensure their protection in the sanctuaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) Tiger and leopard are endangered species, whereas Indian cheetah has become extinct.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has enacted the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the protection of wildlife, including endangered animals like tiger and leopard. Further, there are 28 tiger reserves established exclusively for the censervation of tiger and its habitat

(c) The details of number of tiger reserves and the funds released during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). Deployment of staff for the management of these areas is primarily the responsibility of the concerned-State/ UT Governments and scuh details are not collated at Government of India level.

(d) No, Sir. As per the information available with the Ministry, there are no reports to indicate that the number of endangered animals is depleting continuously in all the sanctuaries due to unabated poaching.

(e) The measures taken by Government of India to ensure protection in Wildlife Sanctuaries, *inter alia*, include the following:

1. The Central Government has enacted the Wild Life, (Protection) Act, 1972 to deal with the issues of wildlife crime.
2. Stringent penalties are imposed on the offenders for the contravention of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
3. A network of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been set up across the country to protect Wildlife;
4. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, with a network of five Regional and three Sub Regional Offices; has been set up to control wildlife crime.
5. Financial support is being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes – *Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Project*

Tiger and Project Elephant, to State/UT Governments for the conservation and development of wildlife and its habitats.

6. India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) that regulates international trade in wildlife and its derivatives.

7. India has bilateral arrangements with China and Nepal on combating wildlife crime.

In addition, the State/UT Governments have also taken the following measures to protect wild animals:

1. Development of wildlife habitat to increase the population of wild animals.
2. Intensive patrolling in sensitive areas.
3. Deployment of Ex-servicemen for patrolling.
4. Coordination with other law enforcement agencies.
5. Provision for arms and ammunition, and communication facilities.
6. Training to frontline staff.
7. Conducting nature awareness campaigns for the public.

Statement

Details of the 28 tiger reserves and release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme—Project Tiger to various tiger reserves during the last three years are as below:

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State/UTs	Release 2004-05	Release 2005-06	Release 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	85.00	142.50	185.99
2.	Bandipur	Karnataka	367.095	321.925	242.21
3.	Bhadra	Karnataka	119.197	105.83	44.067
4.	Buxa	West Bengal	50.75	87.50	69.22833
5.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	200.12	147.182	192.78
6.	Dampa	Mizoram	94.34	61.00	115.16
7.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	175.215	152.687	183.265
8.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	27.75	1.2175	10.00
9.	Kalakad Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	80.00	90.00	108.535

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	197.50	241.00	243.259
11.	Manas	Assam	–	80.00	30.00
12.	Melghat	Maharashtra	93.183	165.00	134.51
13.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	45.923	46.675
14.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	–	75.00	101.90
15.	Nameri	Assam	-	–	57.431
16.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	74.10	135.4725
17.	Palamau	Jharkhand	72.5005	153.00	155.967
18.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	60.00	97.00	208.687
19.	Pench (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	97.43	128.63	75.85
20.	Pench (Mah.)	Maharashtra	87.77	75.00	45.00
21.	Periyar	Kerala	105.75	105.00	109.00
22.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	–	142.053	126.541
23.	Sariska	Rajasthan	79.00	127.00	50.00
24.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	170.00	100.00	181.656
25.	Similipal	Orissa	116.4395	80.00	183.8717
26.	Sunderban	West Bengal	274.74	129.68638	121.30
27.	Tadoba-Andheri	Maharashtra	75.00	63.07	59.05
28.	Valmiki	Bihar	85.00	3.475	69.9554

Patents of Indian plants by America

†1883. SHRI BANWARI LAL KANCHHAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether America has got patented more than one hundred useful Indian plants originally grown in India;

(b) whether India would have to pay royalty to the foreign countries on these plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (c) Patents are granted under the sovereign powers of a State and are applicable to the territory of the State, concerned. As per section 3(j) of the Patents Act, 1970 of India, 'plants and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.